

First, Mr. Guerreo pled guilty, pursuant to a written plea agreement, to one count of Attempted Reentry After Deportation, in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) and (b). In the written plea agreement, Mr. Guerreo explicitly waived his right to appeal and/or collaterally attack his conviction or sentence. The Ninth Circuit has long acknowledged that the terms of a plea

1 agreement are enforceable. *See, United States v. Baramdyka*, 95 F.3d 840, 843 (9th Cir. 1996),  
2 *cert. denied*, 117 S.Ct. 1282 (1997). Since Mr. Guerreo expressly waived his statutory right to  
3 appeal or collaterally attack his conviction and sentence in his plea agreement, Mr. Guerreo is now  
4 precluded from challenging that sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. *See, United States v.*  
5 *Abarca*, 985 F.2d 1012, 1014 (9th Cir. 1993) (holding that a knowing and voluntary waiver of a  
6 statutory right is enforceable).

7 Second, the issue of whether or not Mr. Guerreo had derivative citizenship through his father  
8 was already investigated during the course of the proceedings. In fact, on December 18, 2013, Mr.  
9 Guerreo filed a Motion to Withdraw his Guilty Plea based on a possible claim of derivative  
10 citizenship. However, on February 26, 2014, his Motion to Withdraw his Guilty Plea was  
11 withdrawn because defense counsel determined he was not eligible for derivative citizenship.  
12 Additionally, there is no evidence in the record or in Mr. Guerreo's brief that shows he may have  
13 a claim to derivative citizenship. Hence, even if Mr. Guerreo was not precluded from collaterally  
14 attacking his conviction and sentence, his claim would still be denied. Accordingly,

15 **IT IS ORDERED** that Mr. Guerreo's Motion is **DENIED**.

16 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

17  
18 June 24, 2015  
19 date

20 Gordon Thompson, Jr.  
United States District Judge

21 cc: All parties with or without counsel  
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